**Psychology Grade 11: Mr. Dougherty**

**Study Guide: Cognitive Psychology**

(Be able to define and describe an example\*)

**Memory:**

Encoding\*

Visual codes\*

Acoustic codes\*

Storage\*

Recall\*

Recognition\*

Long-term memory: episodic/procedural/semantic\*

Explicit memory\*

Implicit memory\*

Elaborative rehearsal\*

Levels-of-processing model\*

Maintenance rehearsal\*

Parallel distributed processing\*

Information-processing model\*: sensory/short-term/long term

How is this used during the task of reading?

Explain the study of long-term memory conducted by Jacqueline Sachs. (be able to provide an example)

Immediate memory span\*

Chunks\*

Explain why chunking works for increasing our memory.

Primacy effect\*

Recency effect\*

Explain the Serial-position curve.

Amnesia\*: retrograde/anterograde (be able to provide an example for each)

Explain the concept of state-dependent memory retrieval.

Know and be able to explain the details of the Loftus Study.

**Perception and sight**

Absolute threshold\*

Internal noise\*

Figure-ground principle

Grouping principle

* Proximity\*
* Similarity\*
* Simplicity\*
* Common fate\*

Basic principles of depth perception

* Relative size\*
* Interposition\*
* Reduced clarity\*

Principle of perceptual constancy

* Size constancy\*
* Shape constancy\*
* Brightness constancy\*

Rods\*

Cones\*

What is binocular disparity and how does it assist our sense of sight?

How does the concept of parallel distributed processing assist our sight and perception?

How does our sense of sight benefit from age?

How can it still be possible to see without the use of our eyes?

How does the sense of sight affect our memory and dreams?

**Attention**

What are the three characteristics of attention?

What does it mean that attention is selective?

Covert orienting\*

Overt orienting\*

What does the Stroop task tell us about attention?

Why is it possible at times to divide our attention but at other times it is not?

Voluntary attention\*

Involuntary attention\*

What do studies of attention and the brain tell us about how the brain functions?

Parallel processing\*

Serial processing\*

Negative priming\*

How does stress affect attention?